

THE BRITISH COLONIST.

Monday Morning, February 4, 1867

TO ADVERTISERS.

Transit advertisements must be paid for in advance to its insertion.

TO AGENTS.

Settlements of accounts will be required monthly, or the supply of papers will be discontinued. The daily and weekly issues will be furnished at the lowest cash rates and no exception will be made to this rule.

The Government and the Council.

The Government members of the Council, being in a large and packed majority, appear disposed to do as they please with the country and its inhabitants, regardless of the consequences. They appear resolved to set at naught common sense as well as common justice, to mock at the solemn provisions of the Constitution, and to look only to the perpetuation of their own power and the complete enslavement of the people. We have arrived at these conclusions after carefully reading the late debates in the Council, which on the popular side have been marked with singular moderation, ability and good sense, while the opposite has characterized the emanations of the Government members. We pass over the farce of framing a reply to the Governor's speech as beneath the notice of an intelligent public; and whether we consider the deliberately expressed conviction of the Attorney General as to the extraordinary powers vested in the Governor with regard to the representation of the Island; whether we look at the bill introduced by the same hon. member to indemnify His Excellency for past illegal acts, and to protect him from the consequences of a persistence in the same illegalities; or whether we regard the extraordinary course of His Excellency on the capital question, we confess to an utter "want of confidence" in the Council as at present constituted. Well might the hon. senior member for Victoria, during the debate on double duties, throw up his hands in despair and declare that the popular representatives were practically useless; well might he solemnly warn the Government against the continuance of a policy that will alienate the people of every section of the Colony from their loyalty. When the hon. junior member for Victoria, with a magnanimity which does him credit, offered, on the part of the people of the Island, to vote an indemnity for past acts if the wrongs were not perpetuated, the Government members, had they been actuated by a desire to act justly towards us, would have gladly seized the opportunity to conciliate and restore confidence to the people. But no. The Attorney General did not attempt to argue the legality of the collection of duties at New Westminster; with him it was "a question of expediency"; but the honorable learned, sagacious and sweet-tempered Collector of Customs—the gentleman who, of all other members of the Government is known to be least acquainted with the duties pertaining to his office—the gentleman who, only a few weeks ago, when Union was first proclaimed, in the enthusiasm of the moment and in the exuberance of his spirits at the prospect of having a few more consumers on whom to levy the scale of duties, actually imagined that the Victorians had been delivered into his hands for the purpose of being fleeced, and consequently decided that it was quite legal to make them pay double port charges—this erudité gentleman, bursting with the wisdom of a Solomon, actually usurped the position of law adviser to the Crown, and boldly declared that the process of collecting double duties was "quite legal." Our telegram omits to state whether or not Mr Hamly donned a wig and gown when he delivered himself of this sage opinion; but we advise the Attorney General to look well to his laurels. When he attempts to deliver an opinion as to the legality of governmental acts he should first make sure that the Collector of Customs is out of hearing. The remarks of the Government members were characterized by a spirit of selfishness that would hardly find a parallel in the annals of legislation, and go to prove how utterly futile it is to look for anything like justice from the Council as at present constituted. The position occupied by the Government was summed up by the President in half-a-dozen words: "Government had lost six thousand dollars on goods per Prince of Wales that were not landed on the mainland." The hon. President appears to have read the anecdote of the admonished his son, life, to "Get you can;

what depth of political misery we are sunk—not by the Act of Union—for we contend that the Imperial Government never designed that we should be reduced to the level of Southern freedmen—but by the usurpations of an Executive acting under the very worst legal advice. Government is giving us a modern application of the

"Good old rule, the simple plan, That they can take who have the power, And they can keep who can."

Lear said it was impossible that his daughters would dare put his man in the stocks; but Kent answered, "He is in them!" We have all along said and believed that the Governor would not dare to proceed contrary to the terms of the Union Act, or to exceed the powers conferred upon him; but we see that he has done so, and is preparing to repeat his acts. Never has the history of any Colony been blotted by a more flagrant attempt of a Government to perpetuate its power and stifle the voice of the people; never before has a Government party in any British Colony had the audacity to proclaim sentiments so contrary to political morality and legality. In these respects our Government stands alone. And now that the people are brought face to face with the evil, now that they may contemplate it in all its alarming proportions and hideous deformities,—now that it is avowed by the Government members that both law and equity are to be overruled "for the sake of expediency"—it is time that steps were taken to protest against the passage of laws that are obviously fraught with mischief to the welfare if not the life of our Colony.

By Electric Telegraph
SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

SATURDAY'S DESPATCHES.
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Feb 1.—Council met at one o'clock.

Dr Helmcken gave notice that he would ask whether it was the intention of the Government to repeal the head tax and regulate the coasting trade; he would also move to introduce a bill to amend the Trade Licence Act.

The President said the Government would present the bill relating to Trades Licences.

The Council here adjourned to present the reply to the Governor's speech, after which the order of the day was resumed.

Crease presented an indemnity ordinance for the Governor not enforcing the Stock and Harbor Dues Acts; passed first reading—second reading on Monday. Also, an ordinance assimilating certain laws, which passed first reading; second reading on Tuesday. Crease did not touch the taxation question, but said the ordinance having for its object uniformity of taxation would follow the amendment.

McDonald moved for an address to the Governor asking for a copy of instructions in regard to the constitution of the Council; carried.

Crease brought in a customs declaratory ordinance, legalizing past and prospective collection of duties on goods from the Island, which led to a hot debate.

DeCosmos opened fire, accusing the mover of anticipating his motion, and argued at length on the illegality and injustice of the measure. He was willing to aid the Government, and would vote an indemnity for past acts, but not to perpetuate the wrong. On the same principle the Governor might collect duties on goods passing from New Westminster to Yale, or from Nanaimo to Victoria, or between one store and another. It was admitted to be contrary to law and an outrage. He was, therefore, surprised that no mandamus had been applied for, or the Collector brought up under a writ of *quo warrantum* to show his authority.

MacDonald expressed great surprise at the continuation of the illegal course, and that Government should seek to continue an act illegal in all its bearings.

Hamly maintained that the course was quite legal.

DeCosmos protested against the measure as one of injustice and illegality, of which there was no question. He now felt for the first time the utter inutility of the representative members. A measure was carried by the Government members before it was introduced. There was no evidence that the illegal imposition was necessary; the question was one for the committee of ways and means. He warned the House against the serious consequences of the step; the people would lose all confidence in the Government, and there would be a strong opposition, not only to the measures, but to the Government and the form of Government.

Crease did not deny the doubt about the legality, but the question was one of expediency. The Governor took the first opportunity to ask the House to assist him.

DeCosmos replied that he could not make a Court of Judicature to decide upon the validity of its acts, and thought that the court should consult the best legal

adviser.

He admitted the illegality of the collection of duties with the Govern-

ment, and there would be a strong opposition, not only to the measures, but to the Government and the form of Government.

The President thought the tax equitable for the time being. He had spoken to Victoria merchants who did not object. Money must be raised. Government had lost six thousand dollars on goods per Prince of Wales that were not landed on the mainland. The first reading was carried—MacDonald, Helmcken, DeCosmos, Pemberton, contra. Stamp, Walkem—abstain. The second reading was set for Friday.

A motion by Holmeken to refer to the Committee of Ways and Means was lost.

MacDonald's Municipal Bylaw Bill passed first reading—second reading on Monday.

DeCosmos' motion to suspend the collection of duties was deferred.

Council adjourned till Monday.

Letter from London.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, December 15, 1866.

The Ministry are now in town; and as it to compensate for any neglect of business during the vacation, are holding Cabinet Councils at the rate of two or three a week. Speculation is of course busy with the subject of debate; but speculation either at the clubs or elsewhere has not much to reward its expenditure and trouble in the matter. Some are hardy enough to maintain that the coming reform bill is thus early monopolizing the attention of its patrons, but on the face of it this seems rather unlikely. It is much more probable to suppose that some one member of the Cabinet—and none more so than Mr Disraeli—will prepare the rough draft of a measure before any general discussion takes place; and this rough draft, ingenious in its character as it is almost sure to be, will be submitted to the House of Commons.

Victor Emanuel has been received amid the sounds of a nation's gratulations by liberated Venice. Only Rome now remains to accomplish what but a few years since was regarded as the dream of a visionary—a united Italy. The Pope has just issued an allocution in which he professes his determination not to surrender a portion of his temporal power, but in spite of this there seems to be some strong chance of reconciliation between him and Victor Emanuel. Talking of Church matters, the action brought by Bishop Colenso against the trustees of the Colonial Bishops' Fund to recover his salary, which has been stopped since the publication of his first volume on the Pentateuch, has been adjudicated by the Master of the Rolls, the verdict being for the bishop.

Laterly the question of the Alabama

depredations has again been raised.

It is believed that Lord Stanley has expressed a

wish to settle this long standing matter with

the government of the United States, and

the public feeling here is supporting him

thoroughly in this very reasonable and much to be commended desire. Rational people

can only regret that Lord Russell did not

anticipate this.

By the bye, there is an article in the last

number of the *Westminster Review* on the

North West Pacific Colonies, in which the

resources of the Colonies are very fairly

discussed. The author naturally looks to

increased population—such as a well devised

migration scheme would induce—for the

progress of the colony of British Columbia.

To still further enlighten the British public

upon matters connected with your Colony,

ten thousand copies of a small well written

pamphlet have been printed for gratuitous

circulation throughout the country. The

pamphlet closes with the following hopeful

prophesy: "In short, the country possessing

even now an industrious, energetic,

persevering and enterprising, though scant

population, and impense agricultural,

pastoral, mineral and other resources, awaits

only an in ux of capital and labor to place

it in the van of the prosperous British

Colonies. His Excellency Frederick

Seymour, the popular Governor of British

Columbia (the mainland colony), has recently

been appointed Governor of the United

Colonies of British Columbia and Van-

couver Island, hereafter to be known only as British Columbia. From his exten-

sive Colonial experience, sound judgment,

great energy of character and enlightened

views upon the subject of immigration, it may

be confidently predicted that his term of office

will produce great and beneficial results to

this, the youngest Colony in the Empire."

There has been some continental gossip about an alliance between Russia and Prussia, but its origin is most probably due to inventive foreign journalists without much genuine news. Russia's army is to be increased like those of her neighbours, but what is to be done with it there are no well defined signs to indicate. Lately, she or rather part of St. Peterburg has been engaged with the marriage of the Czarevitch to Princess Dagmar of Denmark, the sister of the Princess of Wales, about which one might have been tempted to speculate with reason a hundred years ago, when royal marriages meant something, but they are now so exclusively confined to the parties specially and privately concerned, that to choose them for tests for political speculations would be absurd.

Apropos of royal marriages, I may mention that there is talk of one to be contracted by a son of the King of the one part, and an Austrian Archduchess of the other part.

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Monday Morning, February 4, 1867
COAL EXPORTS
From Nanaimo, V. I., for the month ending
Jan. 31, 1867.

DATE.	VESSEL.	MASTER.	T. C. DESTINATION.
3.	Sir J. Douglas, Clarke	17 10...Own use	
5.	do	11 6...do	
7.	Sir J. Douglas, Clarke	10 6...do	
12.	Sir Emily Harris, Franklin	6 10...do	
16.	Sir J. Douglas, Clarke	27 10...Own use	
17.	Sir J. Douglas, Clarke	71 10...Victoria	
18.	Sir J. Douglas, Clarke	43...do	
19.	Sir J. Douglas, Clarke	103 10...Victoria	
20.	Sir J. Douglas, Clarke	103 10...do	
21.	Sir J. Douglas, Clarke	45 10...San Fran'so	
22.	Sir J. Douglas, Clarke	12 15...do	
23.	Sir J. Douglas, Clarke	48 10...Victoria	
24.	Sir J. Douglas, Clarke	48 10...do	
25.	Sir J. Douglas, Clarke	12 15...Townsend	
26.	Sir J. Douglas, Clarke	25 6...Victoria	
	do	do	
	Total.	1184 05	

Shipping Intelligence.

PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.
ENTERED
Jan 31—Sloop Lady Franklin, Pittard, San Juan
Feb 2—Schooner Spray, Crosby, Port Townsend

REPORTS
Per Hawaiian bark LONO, from Honolulu—56 bbls molasses, 916 lbs sugar, 355 bags coffee, consigned to Bessie Jameson, Victoria.
Per the SHAY, from Port Townsend—250 lbs potatoes, 6 tons hay, 21 live hogs, 4 kgs pickles, 200 lbs Timothy seed, 21 do eggs, 4 lbs iron which, value \$3.22, consigned to Leneuve & Co.

BIRTHS.

In this city, Feb. 3, the wife of V. Perazzo, of a son,
DIED

At the Royal Hospital, on the 1st of February, John White, late of Cork, in this Island, a native of Ireland, aged 35 years.

Auction Sales To-day.
P. M. BACKUS,...Wharf street,...will sell, at 12 o'clock, now, at Salesroom, Mortgage's Sale, House and Lot on Yates street.

THE ACTIVE, on Saturday, carried away about 70 passengers, among whom were ex-Andito Wakeford and family, ex-Treasurer Franks, Mr. R. Brodrick, and Mr. J. C. Pratt. Mr. Wakeford will go to Australia via Panama to oversee convicts; while Mr. Franks goes to England via the Isthmus to lay a statement of supposed grievances before the Derby Government. A fresh sou'wester was blowing when the Active passed out of the harbor, which stiffened to a gale in the afternoon, and there was a rumor afloat during the evening that she had returned and ran into Esquimalt for shelter. The rumor proved (as most rumors do) false, and several victims who had rushed to Esquimalt to arrest certain skedaddlers known to be on board, returned late at night wet and dispointed.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE—The nomination of officers for the Elocution and Debating Class will take place this evening, at eight o'clock sharp, after which the following Readings and Recitations will be given: A paper on the early history of Vancouver Island, by Mr. C. B. Young; a recitation, entitled "Twelve Years," by Mr. W. K. Bull; "The Ghost," a reading, by Mr. Solomon; "The Battle of Margrath," a recitation, by Mr. Hutcheson; a recitation, by Mr. Fox; a recitation, by Mr. Guild.

LONDON AND PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.—Our arrangements for regular correspondence from London and Paris are now complete. The first instalment from London appears this morning, and will be found full of interest. Our London correspondent is an old Colonist, who will furnish only news of interest to people in this section. We intend to spare no expense to make the Colonist a newspaper that will be eagerly sought for by all classes in every part of the United Colony.

VALUABLE HOMESTEAD PROPERTY.—Mr. Backus will offer for sale, at auction, this morning, at salesroom, the valuable homestead property of Mr. L'Hoteller, on Yates street, corner Quadra, one of the most pleasant locations in the city, and admirably adapted for a homestead. The house is well built, and the premises are supplied with every convenience.

BELLINGHAM BAY—From a private letter received from Bellingham Bay, we learn that the fire has been extinguished in the mine and the water nearly pumped out. A rumor was current that the company there were about to erect a copper smelting furnace, the site for which, the letter says, has been fixed upon. Work in the mine, it was thought, would be resumed early in April.—Nanaimo Gazette.

QUARTZ MILL FOR WILLIAMS CREEK.—We are glad to observe that a company has been formed on Williams Creek for the erection of a quartz mill. This will be a valuable acquisition in that section of Cariboo, and we trust the shares will all be taken up immediately, and that Government will not hesitate in extending all the aid available for that purpose.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—The ship Reverie from San Francisco the 17th ult., was towed into port by the Isobel on Thursday last. On the passage to Cape Flattery a good deal of rough weather was experienced, and during a heavy gale a seaman named Murray was shaken from his hold on the fore-topgallant yard, and falling overboard was drowned.—Nanaimo Gazette.

COWICHAN BAY—The Sir James Douglas, was detained a day by a gale at this settlement. There is little news. A great fall of snow had taken place lately, covering the ground to a depth of three feet. There had been very little frost, and that not severe—the thermometer falling only 12 degrees below freezing point.

ARRIVAL OF THE LONO—The bark Lono, Captain Howard, 22 days from Honolulu, arrived on Saturday morning with a large quantity of sugar and coffee for Janion, Green & Rhodes, which will be sold in a few days by public auction.

SOIREE DANSANTE.—Another agreeable soiree dansante of the Victoria Dancing Assembly will take place this evening, at Sing Verein Hall, commencing at eight o'clock. We recommend all who desire to pass an enjoyable evening to attend.

PIANO SALE—Mr. J. J. Cochrane advertises seven pianos, by the most celebrated makers, for sale at auction, on Friday next, at salesroom, Wharf street.

TRADE LICENSES—The Court of Revision of Trade Licenses will hold its first sitting tomorrow.

CHINESE NEW YEAR commenced yesterday, and the festivities will continue three days. The Chinese generally celebrate the event by snapping crackers and calling at each other's houses.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.—Mr. J. D. Walker, we hear, has resigned the position of Inspector of this bank to accept a situation in a well-known English banking-house at San Francisco.

FROM NANAIMO—The steamer Sir James Douglas arrived here on Saturday evening from the East coast with 20 passengers and considerable produce. Captain Clark reports heavy gales during the entire trip.

WITNESSES—The steamer Sir Jas. Douglas brought down three witnesses of the Comox tragedy, who will be examined by the Coroner to-day.

Victoria Rifles Corps—Compulsory drill for both Companies on Monday, 4th February. Full uniform.—By order, J. Gordon Vinter, Lieut. Adj.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS—Moore & Co. have just received a large invoice of garden seeds direct from the Shakers at New Lebanon, which they are offering at reasonable rates.

PEGASISTIC—Joe Eden is out with a card in reply to the Cariboo champion. Joe means fight."

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE—The annual meeting of the Chamber will be held at two o'clock to-day, for the election of officers.

NANAIMO EXPORTS—Only 1150 tons and 5 cwt. of coal were exported from Nanaimo last month.

Victoria Retail Market Prices.
[PREPARED BY CAMERON & REVIS.]

VICTORIA, Feb. 3, 1867.

APPLES, Eating, 7c per lb.; Cooking, 6c
PEARS, Eating, 10c per lb.; Cooking, 8c
ORANGES, 8c per doz.

ONIONS, 6c per lb.

POTATOES, 14c per lb.

BUTTER, Oregon, 62c per lb.

EGGS, Oregon, 9c per lb.

VENISON, one quarter, cut to order, 10c per quarter, do, 8c per lb.

HAMS—Suck, cured, 20c; Shoulders, 15c per lb.

DOMESTIC POULTRY .. Turkeys, \$3.00 each; Geese, \$3.00 do; Chickens, 75c do; Ducks, 50c do.

WILD GAME.. Geese, 75c each; Mallard Ducks, 87c per brace; Teal, do, 60c; Pigeons, 60c; Grouse, 57c.

FISH, Cod, 10c per lb.; Soles, 10c per lb.; Smelts, 10c per lb.; Crabs, 75c per dozen; Oysters, \$2.25 per lb.

CRANBERRIES, 75c per gal.

BEEF, 16c per lb.

MUTTON, 15c per lb.

PORK, 16c per lb.

LAST CHANCE—The entire stock of Brunn's fine clothing, hats, caps and gentlemen's furnishing goods, must be sold within two weeks. In order to give the citizens a chance to purchase, sovereigns will be accepted at \$5 and guineas at San Francisco current rates. Yates Street, opposite the Bank of British North America.

THE PEOPLE'S FRIEND.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER. The Greatest Family Medicine of the Age

Taken internally, it cures sudden colds, coughs, etc., weak stomach, general debility, nervous sore mouth, canker, liver complaint, dyspepsia or indigestion, cramp and pain in the stomach, bowel complaint, painters' colic, Asiatic cholera, diarrhoea, and dysentery. APPLIED EXTERNALLY, cures felon, boils and old sores, severe burns and scabs, cuts, bruises and sprains, swelled joints, ringworm and tetter, broken breasts, frosty feet and clubfeet, toothache, pain in the face, neuralgia and rheumatism. IT IS A SURE REMEDY FOR AGUE AND CHILLS AND FEVER.

MOORE & CO., Agents.

A New and Grand Epoch in Medicine—The new and grand epoch in medicine is the new and grand epoch in medicine. The new and grand epoch in medicine is the new and grand epoch in medicine.

DR. BARNARD, DENTIST HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE

to B. C. Street, first house on the right, son of Fort Street, opposite the Bank of British North America, and has the best materials in his profession, and uses none but the best materials in his profession.

Dr. Magg's Pill, Gold or Vulcanite.

DR. MAGG'S PILLS, SILVER, GOLD OR VULCANITE STRONGLY AND SATISFACTORILY REPAIRED, WHETHER PARTIALLY DISEDDED, WHOLLY OR WHOLLY BROKEN IN TWO.

DR. MAGG'S PILLS, WHOLLY OR WHOLLY BROKEN IN TWO.

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